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## Daily Biblical Quotation

March 9

Thou shalt rejoice before the Lord thy God in all that thou puttest thine hands unto.—Deut. 10:18.

Be ye thankful.—Col. 3:16.  
 Thou that hast given so much to me,  
 Give one thing more; a grateful heart.  
 Not thankful when it pleases me,  
 As if thy blessing had spare days,  
 But such a heart, whose pulse may be  
 Thy praise.

—G. Herbert.

## MR. HARDING'S RADICALISM.

Strange enough the "ideal republic" paragraph in President Harding's inaugural address does not appear to have attracted the attention of commentators either at home or abroad, and yet it is the most sensational part of his address and the most radical utterance of the kind that has ever fallen from the lips of a chief magistrate.

Radical only in the sense that precise justice is sometimes the most radical thing imaginable. Speaking of the possibility of a future war in which America might be involved, the president said:

"I can envision the ideal republic, where every man and woman is enlisted under the flag with assignment to duty, for whatever service military or civic, the individual is best fitted, where we may call to universal service every plan, agency or facility, all in the sublime sacrifice for country and not one penny or war profit shall inure to the benefit of private individual, corporation, or combination, but all above the normal shall flow into the defense chest of the nation. There is something inherently wrong, something out of accord with the ideal of representative democracy, when one portion of our citizenship turns its activity to private gain amid defensive war while another is fighting, sacrificing or dying for national preservation."

Here is convincing proof that the president has thought deeply on the subject and has arrived at the only point possible if one seeks justice. But do you fully grasp the meaning? If the principle here laid down should be applied in war, it would mean the complete socialization of the nation's resources, both manpower and money-power, during the length of the war; with no war profits flowing to any individual or corporation, but all profits in excess of the normal of peace-time, flowing into the national treasury.

"There is something inherently wrong," says the president, "something out of accord with the ideal of representative democracy, when one portion of our citizenship turns its activity to private gain amid defensive war, while another is fighting, sacrificing or dying for national preservation."

To be sure there is. Something so "inherently wrong" that it breeds radicalism, bolshevism and not only mistrust of but hatred for government. If it is permissible to conscript the able-bodied men of a race for the firing line, and it is beyond cavil, then it is not only permissible but obligatory to conscript the wealth of the nation for the support of those men's sacrifice.

You may be sure that the last war has not been fought; not even the last war in which the United States will be a belligerent, but you may be sure that the last war has been fought in which the people of this republic will permit millionaires to be manufactured in droves and hordes while the young and able-bodied are fighting and dying.

The president has a glorious conception of the ideal republic. When the nation is fighting for its life private profits should cease absolutely. And whatever of wealth and manhood there is should go into a common fund for the preservation of a government so just that it will inspire the supreme sacrifice with a song on the lips of those who make it.

## EUROPEAN SITUATION TENSE.

The European situation has again become tense. Only the immediate future can determine whether one war is being finally closed or another war beginning. There is, in the attitude of Germany and there has been in its attitude for some time, room for the fear that another war is being born.

Civilization, no matter how concerned it may be to see justice done to the Germans and a healing restored, cannot sympathize with the German attitude of proud defiance towards those peoples it so outrageously wronged. The attempt of Germany to escape the penalties which the most superficial justice impose, is not mainly nor does it inspire confidence in the rectitude of German professions and promises.

The impositions made by the allied governments, which the Germans were asked to formally accept, would leave Germany with a much smaller annual budget than that carried by either England or France. Yet England and France are the victors. Germany the vanquished. In such circumstances, for Germany to whine and cail in for Germany to arouse the suspicion of Christendom concerning her sincerity in all things.

Whether the refusal of her statements to accede to the demands made upon them by the

allies is due to a deep laid plot of those statesmen, or fear that their own nationals cannot be induced to follow them to such lengths, remains to be seen. If the former, then the forward march of allied troops into the empire will be met with resistance; if the latter, then that march will be unopposed and the occupation will continue until the people of Germany have been forced to recognize that they are a defeated people and have become ready to accept the consequences of an overwhelming national defeat.

Too long have the elder statesmen of the world preached to them that they remain undefeated, too long have they held out the hope that the nation might yet escape the consequences of the rash decision of 1914. Until the effect of such propaganda has been completely overcome Germany, we suspect, will be neither responsive to advice nor repentant.

Intelligent common sense must incline to the view that the German statesmen are acting as through fear of their own people, and that they will be amenable to reason when a show of military strength and determination by the allied nations have brought their people into a frame of mind where they will be willing to support such decisions. Because to believe that Germany contemplates a coup under the inspiration of a recalled Kaiser and an alliance with Russia is to attribute a lack of sound judgment to them that not even they appear to deserve.

Inevitably, at this time, one must again regret that an armistice was agreed to. The war should have been fought to its logical conclusion and the generals permitted to dictate the terms of peace from the battlefield. Had such been the procedure the war would have been over long ago.

## GETTING AWAY WITH IT.

Did you ever stop to think that violating the law—any law—is the easiest thing in the world? No preparation is required to become a criminal or a transgressor excepting the momentary yielding to base instinct or disposition.

There are thousands of men so circumstanced each day that they could pilfer practically all the money in the world. That is to say, could change the proprietorship of all existing property. One might wonder why more of them do not yield to temptation. We like to think that it is because they are inherently too honest, but there is grave question whether it is that consideration that holds them true to their trust.

Probably the inability to get away with it has more to do with the infrequency of crime than anything else. Getting away with it is the most difficult thing in the world, just as stealing or practicing other forms of transgression is the easiest.

It was not at all difficult for Willie Dalton, the youthful employee of a Chicago bank, to steal \$772,000 worth of government bonds. He simply wrapped them up in brown paper, placed them in a bank satchel and made as if to take them to their destination. But he couldn't begin to get away with the theft. He was caught in a few hours. We do not like to think so, but we were strongly struck that it is fear that keeps most people straight rather than guiding philosophy of life; fear that they will be detected, called on to pay, and will be unable to get away with it. Probably that thought has more to do with the fact that your home is unmolested by house-breakers and home-destroyers than universal respect for your rights or adhesion to moral attributes.

There are those, we have no doubt, who would not yield to the temptation of cupidity and passion even though accompanying that temptation was the certain knowledge that it would never be discovered. Such rare characters are inherently honest. Others are merely too cowardly to be dishonest.

## ALMOST A REVOLUTION.

There have been such changes before, but never any comparable in magnitude with this. Not from the elder Adams to Jefferson, nor from the younger Adams to Jackson, nor even from Buchanan to Lincoln, was the change as great as this. For widely as those presidents differed, they remained agreed on some fundamental principles which never were called into question by any president or any party until the late administration. The student of political literature will find the utterances of Woodrow Wilson on constitutional government in America to be practically unique among all that has been written or spoken upon the subject, and the student of current events will observe that in practice he actually exceeded his profession, and varied in both degree and kind from all his predecessors, to an unheard of extent. The new era means, therefore, a reversion to the fundamental principles formerly recognized by all parties alike—George Harvey, in Harvey's Weekly.

E. O. S. Young Mr. Hamon has got another divorce.

I Mustn't Forget.  
 (Copyright, 1921, by Edgar A. Guest)  
 I mustn't forget that I'm getting old,  
 That's the worst thing ever a man can do.  
 I must keep my mind without being told  
 That old ideas must be given way to new.  
 Let me be always upon my guard  
 Never a crabby old man to be.  
 Youth is too precious to have it marred  
 By the cranky whims of a man like me.

I must remember that customs change  
 As I've had my youth and my hair is gray,  
 Mustn't be too surprised at strange  
 Or startling things that the youngsters say.  
 Mustn't keep the bit in their mouths too tight,  
 Which is something old people are apt to do.

What used to be wrong may today be right  
 An' it may not be wrong just because it's new.  
 Want 'em to like me an' want 'em to know  
 That I need their laughter an' mirth an' joy.  
 An' I want 'em near, cos I love 'em so,  
 An' 'em home is the place where their smiles belong.

They're growing up, an' it seems so queer  
 To hear them talk of the views they hold.  
 But age with youth shouldn't interfere  
 An' I mustn't forget that I'm getting old.

## Oklahoma Outbursts

By OTIS LORTON.

The Bartlesville Examiner finds that in many instances a wet skin cloth is more effective than soap.

If the buyer of widest cut stock is a stamp, what would a stamp be without a stamp?

What we do not clearly understand is whether Muskogee has a managerial or a Kiwanis form of city government.

Old Timer is of the opinion that this town is going to be in an awful fix when some of the present politicians pass on.

The shawnee News which has decided to lay off the ordinary home brew, is very much misled over the prospect for a big dandelion crop.

Speaking of the way minds meet, we have often noticed that the prisoner has an entirely different understanding of what is meant when the judge says "I will give you another chance."

One reason, perhaps, why the public did not get any more material and pertinent evidence from the police investigation Monday is because the attorneys seem to have been principal testifiers.

This column is not at all finicky about such matters, but nevertheless we would like a little more light on that fact which the Associated Press discovered however eye President Harding's head at the inaugural.

## Barometer of Public Opinion

Orchards and Frost.

Editor World: After reading the report in your valued paper of recent issue, of material damage done by late frosts to early budded fruit trees, I am constrained to offer a suggestion if you will allow it the privilege of publicity, as I believe such loss of fruit is entirely unnecessary and a positive sin.

Here is the remedy: When the ground is frozen any time during winter and, the more the better, scatter manure around every fruit tree, three inches deep or more, covering a circle of 10 to 12 feet across, carefully covering the ground, even though there should be snow on, but if there should be much straw in the manure there should be a little space left around the trunk of the tree and even more should remain a considerable time the mice and gophers are apt to build nests there and chew the bark off the trunk. Three inches space around the trunk will safeguard against this.

This manure should remain undisturbed, in this climate, to say March 15th to keep the ground cold and retard the budding; then it should be scattered back over the ground making a very essential top dressing which the ground should have every year.

This retarding process is a benefit in many ways to the trees. The ground is nourished, the trees in wet soil grow in great vigor, the strong winds common to March much better without foliage and blossoms than they otherwise would, as well as protecting the blossoms from freezing and blowing off. Then when the ground is allowed to warm up, the nature seems to combine in the entombment of conserved energy and the trees will come out more uniformly and in stronger and better condition than if they were not so treated.

This method may seem of no great value, but to be good, so it has been the grace of God but the writer has seen both work to perfection, even in a colder climate than this with the trees in wet soil growing in great vigor, when the mulching was left on until May and it never failed to deliver the goods. Of course for a large orchard it might not be convenient to find manure enough but chaffy straw would make a good substitute provided it did not blow away.

In 1922 I would like to hear the results of an intelligent test of the method.

Respectfully, J. S. HOWARD.

## More on the Same Subject.

Editor World: May I offer for publication on my personal responsibility, a few remarks in regard to the near chaotic condition into which this trifling matter of a brawl between a violator of the law and an officer of the law has apparently placed the city?

I have no desire to say anything which might be interpreted as meaning to reflect against the church, or against the city administration, or organizations, and my sole object is to express my views as a private citizen to fellow citizens who are interested in the welfare of a public servant.

The situation is rapidly approaching the category of humor. It is possible that the offending minister and his supporters actually believe that he is not amenable to the laws which have been legislated by the people's chosen representatives for the safety and protection of the people. I suppose, after reading the Sunday World account of the incident, that a hundred persons, the clergy would have called upon Commissioner Addison and would have demanded that the entire personnel be arrested and made co-defendants.

Perhaps Officer Meacham should have been dismissed, but I do not believe that any real man would expect another real man to, and up and allow some two dozens of God-loving citizens, regardless of the sanctitude of such citizen, to openly insult him. It appears to me that the offending ones are seeking to invoke the religious through the city government, a relation which was enacted, it is true, to protect a prisoner from unlawful attacks; but I am of the opinion that such regulation presumed, and was made effective on the condition that the prisoner should conduct himself as to merit such protection.

We would surely have a fine administrative force if it were made up of spineless molly-coddles, with zero courage and zero pride. Officer Meacham, who has been arrested for the conduct of an officer, he did even less than the Reverend Crum, who willfully violated the laws laid down by Christ Jesus. If the clergy so regards such action as has been attributed to Officer Meacham, what are we guilty sinners to think of one who is attempting to guide erring souls into the Kingdom of God through example and precept, who becomes embroiled in common fight in direct disregard of the very fundamental laws which Christ Jesus laid down as requisite to the salvation of man?

In my opinion, the sooner that simple-minded, sentimental persons realize the importance of the administrative branch of our city government, the sooner will Tulsa shake the "small town dust" from its feet. The police department is not a legislative branch; it makes no laws, but is charged with the enforcement of the laws as they have been made. The police department occupies, in my judgment, the most important position of all municipal departments. Its prime function is the protection of human life and property. What could be more important?

The shortest route to efficiency is the centralizing of authority and the delegation of authority commensurate to the responsibility assumed. Yet the clergy who insist that the commissioners be wholly responsible, rushes in and "demands" certain changes in the personnel, and in the activities of the personnel, of the very department whose responsibility the commissioners is asked to assume. I believe that everyone, excepting perhaps a few would-be apostles of the Master, will agree that "too many cooks spoil the broth." I believe that Commissioner Addison, who is responsible, and whose reputation is in jeopardy, should be permitted to administer the affairs of his own department, with no interference from glory-chasers who have manifestly abused the confidence of the laws of the nightstick and most inviolable court.

ROSS MOFFETT.

March 7, 309 Unity Building.

## THE DAWN OF A NEW DAY

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## The Woman Who Loved—and Earned

By JANE PHELPS  
A MODERN STORY OF HOME AND BUSINESSCHAPTER XV.  
Disappointment for Her Pains.

Robert had not come in when I reached the boarding house. It was earlier than usual so I dressed thinking we might go to a theater. We had not been in a long time, and he had spoken only the night before about some play he wanted to see.

I took particular pains with my toilette—just why I was so particular may have been because of what Mary Ryan had said. Had Robert really changed? If it were true that he had spoken only the night before, it might be because we went out so little. Things were easing up at the store, the dull season for selling would soon give me more time to myself. I would get home early every night now, and we would have some good times together.

Just as I arrived at this conclusion, the clock struck. It was 7 o'clock and Robert had not come in. I had been so busy with my thoughts that I had not noticed the time. I took a magazine and sat down to wait. But I couldn't read, I couldn't think, I couldn't do anything but wait. I was wondering why Robert didn't come. The dinner was over at eight, so at half past seven I went down to the table. Every time the door opened, I turned around thinking it might be Robert. I finished my dinner. Somewhere the idea of dressing, of making myself attractive for him, accompanied my distress because of his failure to come home.

Again in my room I tried desperately to fix my mind upon a story, but it was impossible. I looked out of the window. I filled my bureau and did all the things women do when nervous because of waiting.

7 o'clock came, eleven—then just as the clock chimed the half hour, Robert came in. To my relief, I saw at once he had not been drinking. "Did you think I had eloped?" he asked gaily, making no excuse for being late. "Yes, I thought you had found someone you liked better than me," I felt into his mood. Then after a moment I asked, "Where in the world have you been?" "Oh, I met Jack Adler on my way home. You are so late I know

we couldn't get ready if I came home to dinner so I had a bite with him at a restaurant and then we went to that play I told you about. It was bully! I wouldn't have guessed it for anything."

It was a long time since I had seen Robert so enthusiastic so I said nothing of my own plans, or my disappointment. He hadn't noticed that I was more dressed up than usual—he was too busy telling me of the play.

But long after he slept I lay awake thinking of him, and wondering if he were beginning to be dissatisfied with me and with himself because he married.

Yet even then I attached no blame to myself, or gave a thought that my absorption in business might be cause for his dissatisfaction. He was still enthused over the play the next morning.

"You must go and see Jerry. You and Mary Ryan go some night, when you can get off early enough. I could have gone last night, but you come home. I was here before six."

"The dickens you were. Well, you have been so late I never thought of your coming home in time. It's your own fault you were left out. You will sell hats."

It had been a long time since he had mentioned my work in that way. But as usual I thought him foolish, so made no reply.

Remember, we are going to the Murphy's tonight," he said as he left the breakfast table. "They are going to have some others there, people we ought to meet. Get home early so you can make your self look as nice as you did last night."

He had thought him unobserving the night before. It gave me a little thrill of happiness to know he had noticed. So I answered brightly, and made up my mind he should have no cause to be ashamed of his wife, even if she were a working woman.

I knew he was sensitive upon the subject. Foolishly sensitive, I must look as well, be as gay as the others, or he would blame the business.

All day I wondered who the people we were to meet were, and if Robert knew them. I had forgotten to ask.

Tomorrow—An Old Flame.

## Benny's Notebook

Last week I started to have up rubber bands, and this afternoon in school I decided to stop saving them, and I took them out of my pocket and started to snap them around the room to improve my aim, and suddenly all of a sudden Miss Kitty sed, Wait this, who shot this rubber band on my desk?

Me thinking, Gosh, I wonder if it was one of mine?

And nobody sed who did it, and Miss Kitty sed, Charles Simkins, did you shoot this rubber band up here?

No nam, I aint had a rubber band this week, sed Puds Simkins.

It came from somewhere in that direction, sed Miss Kitty. Being my direction, and Miss Kitty sed, Sidney Hunt, did you do it?

No nam, I aint had a rubber band this month, sed Sid Hunt.

Benny Potts, did you do it? sed Miss Kitty.

Mam? Who, me? I sed.

Answer my question, please, sed Miss Kitty.

I don't know, it mite of bin me I sed.

Wat do you mean, it mite of bin you? sed Miss Kitty, and I sed, I mean maybe it was.

Was it or was it not? sed Miss Kitty, and I sed, Well I kind of think so, but I wouldn't want to swear it, because I aident axuilly sed it fall on your desk.

Did you shoot a rubber band? sed Miss Kitty, and I sed, Yes nam. Being glad she aident ask me if I shot more than one, and she said,

## About Town and in Hotel Lobbies

That Mrs. Harding is responsible in a large measure for the fact that she is today mistress of the White House is the opinion of Miss C. Prunty, principal of Central high school, expressed yesterday at the annual ceremonies at Washington, which he attended on route from the N. E. A. convention held in Atlantic City, the past fortnight. "The story is recalled now," said Mr. Prunty, "that some 20 years ago when Mr. Harding was debating for some minor office Mrs. Harding made the remark to friends of her 'never you mind! I'll make a president of him yet! I believe, though I could put my finger on the part of that inaugural address that was credited to Mrs. Harding. His demeanor at the ceremony last week was one thing that impressed me very much; she had wonderful power and she had a beautiful position and apparent satisfaction in her husband took the oath of office made a deep impression upon everyone. Perhaps one of the most impressive things about the ceremony was the serious humility of the president, and the intense, beautiful quality of his voice as he made his inaugural address. This adds to the splendid context of the address itself. The amplifier making possible for 100,000 people to hear Mr. Harding's address perfectly was another outstanding feature; those who stood near to him know that he did not speak in a loud tone, but his voice was carried by a microphone so wonderful that people 1,000, 2,000 feet away heard him clearly. The lush silence of the ceremony was very impressive and of course the simplicity of the ceremonies was in itself a wonderful thing."

## Poppies From Flanders Field.

Special to the World.  
 HENRYETTA, March 8.—The Wesley Albert Reynolds Post No. 539, Veterans of Foreign Wars, has closed its charter, and will be succeeded in with a membership of veterans. With the proceeds of a recent entertainment a set of poppies has been purchased, also an importation of red poppy seed direct from France for planting in the post's lot in the cemetery over which a monument in the shape of a Maltese cross will be erected. An honorary membership has been given to all veterans who will become members by invitation.

## Will Plant Magnolias.

Special to the World.  
 PONCA CITY, March 8.—Magnolia trees for Ponca City's municipal auditorium have been made possible through Congressman Charles Swindall of this district who has notified the chamber of commerce that the trees have been shipped. The planting of magnolias is an experiment to a certain extent on the part of the United States department of agriculture to ascertain if such trees will grow and live in this section of the country.

## More Wage Reductions.

Special to the World.  
 PONCA CITY, March 8.—The announcement of a voluntary reduction in wages by the local carpenters' union, from \$8 to \$7 per day, brought to light the fact that the local painters' union has also voluntarily voted a reduction from \$8 to \$7 per day to stand until April 1, 1922, and the plumbers' union voluntarily reduced from \$12.50 an hour to \$11.25 1-2 an hour.

To keep automobile drivers' hands warm an Oklahoma inventor has brought out a semicircular muff, to be mounted on a steering wheel.

Bamboo pulp having been found suitable for paper pulp two factories for its manufacture have been built in Burma and another in India.

Without being folded a new bed can be turned on end and slid out of sight into a closet, the bedding being held in position with clamps.

Three French engineers have designed an airplane wing that can be given an increased supporting surface in flight to make landing safer.

## Music Is Essential

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